Session 6: Non-CO₂ Highly Warming Gases - Relevant Recommendations

- Develop and implement recommendations to address the other highly warming gases by:
 - 1) monitoring the development of California's actions;
 - 2) acquiring better information on quantities of sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) released in New Jersey from the electric generation sector, in order to determine the appropriate measures necessary to minimize or eliminate such releases; and,
 - 3) considering the following additional implementation actions:
 - Broaden scope of building codes to address such gases;
 - Add high GWP gas requirements for HVAC contractors;
 - Institute a Leak Detection and Repair program for such gases from commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment; and
 - Reduce HFC emissions from motor vehicle air conditioning systems.

Session 6: Non-CO₂ Highly Warming Gases - Focus Questions (mobile A/C)

How effective is the sealing mechanism on resealable small canisters? Does it prevent loss of the contents of a can over a time-span that could extend several years?

Does resealing a small can prevent most of the release of refrigerant associated with consumer-serviced automotive air conditioners, or is the recharge of leaking systems still likely to cause significant emission of refrigerant?

What portion of the release of refrigerant from consumerserviced automotive air conditioners is due to existing leaks that are not fixed during the course of consumers' service, which typically consists primarily of recharging a system?

Session 6: Non-CO₂ Highly Warming Gases - Focus Questions (mobile A/C)

Would potential upgrades to motor vehicle on-board diagnostic systems (OBD) be capable of detecting loss of refrigerant or significant leaks, or would OBD simply record failure of a/c components, which would likely happen after significant refrigerant loss?

When are the A/C-related upgrades to on-board diagnostic systems expected to occur?

Session 6: Non-CO₂ Highly Warming Gases - Focus Questions (Refrigeration)

What information is available on the number, size and types of units in New Jersey? How many direct expansion systems, distributed systems, and secondary loop systems are in use in New Jersey?

What information is available on leak rates of different types of refrigeration equipment in New Jersey?

Are the LDAR and other federal requirements for ozone depleting substances a useful framework for addressing high GWP gases? What changes would improve the effectiveness of the program?

Session 6: Non-CO₂ Highly Warming Gases - Focus Questions (Refrigeration)

- What percentage of refrigeration systems have automatic leak detection?
- Are there any new leak detection technologies including remote sensing units or other technologies that
 might be able to be employed in a locale or at a buildingwide scale but not necessarily at a unit-specific scale
 that hold promise in detecting leaks?
- What replacements are being developed for high GWP gases?